LD 3231
.M762 W6

The University of Maryland— What It Is Doing

ADDRESS BY
DR. A. F. WOODS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
AT THE
FINAL CONVOCATION OF THE STUDENT BODY
AT COLLEGE PARK, JUNE 9, 1922

VOL. 19 JULY, 1922 NO. 3
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Entered at College Park, Md., as Second Class Matter under Act of Congress July 16, 1894

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RECEIVED
AUG 15 1922
DOCUMENTS DIVISION

LD3231
M702W6
M.S.12-1-22

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND— WHAT IT IS DOING

Address by DR. A. F. WOODS

THE fields of work included in the University of Maryland are organized to meet distinct educational needs in the State and nation, and in such manner as to articulate fully with the rest of the State controlled school system and duplicate as little as possible the work of other collegiate institutions. Work in research departments and extension has been built up with special reference to the needs of the State. The University, therefore, organized with these aims in view, is able to render efficient service where service is most needed and operate with practically no friction with other educational organizations.

The standards of work have been carefully studied in all the colleges and departments and have been adjusted or are in the process of adjustment to meet the highest requirements. As a result, the University has membership in the Association of State Universities, the Association of Land-Grant Colleges, and other similar national groups representing special fields of education.

The Arts and Science College is included in the list of approved colleges of the Middle States and Maryland. This College provides the basic arts and science courses for the other colleges and schools of the University and offers opportunities to specialize in the sciences, cultural subjects, commerce and business administration, and other fields. It was a representative of this College who this spring won the annual contest of the Oratorical Association of Maryland.

The College of Agriculture has greatly strengthened its curriculum and provides courses equal to the best to be found in the agricultural colleges of the country. The college has grown rapidly in numbers as the high quality of its work has become recognized. It is practically the only college of agriculture in the country which has not suffered a decrease in student enrollment in the last two years. Something of how well its instruction compares with that given in other institutions may be realized by the fact that a team composed of three of its students last fall won first place, and a $500 bronze trophy, in judging all breeds of cattle at the Eastern States Exposition held at Springfield, Mass. In this contest the

Maryland team defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College, Connecticut Agricultural College, University of Maine, Rhode Island State College, Cornell University and Pennsylvania State College.

The College of Engineering has greatly strengthened its curriculum and teaching facilities and staff. The organization of an Engineering Experiment Station in co-operation with the Maryland State Roads Commission and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads has been a very great success. The work already accomplished has received the highest commendation of the State and National Departments referred to. Just how generally has the work of the College of Engineering become known may be gained by the fact that the Dean of the College has been made President of the American Association of Engineers, a nation-wide organization numbering approximately 22,000 members.

The Extension Courses in Commerce and Business Administration in Baltimore were organized to meet the requirements of business interests in that city and daily is bringing the University into closer touch with the banking organizations, real estate bodies, and other commercial associations. The work was successful from the start and has proved popular beyond even our own expectations.

The School of Medicine and the University Hospital have been partly reorganized and greatly increased in efficiency. The object has been to train general practitioners. In this the School has been highly successful. It has trained the great majority of the doctors practicing in Maryland outside of Baltimore, as well as a large number of the general practitioners and specialists in Baltimore. It is evident that the University must continue to perform this service to the State; other schools are not preparing men for this work in sufficient numbers and even now many of the rural districts are not sufficiently supplied with medical service.

The School for Nurses connected with the Hospital is in the same way training nurses to render much needed service to the people of the State. This School has been improved and through private donations from a large number of friends the first unit of a new nurses' home is nearing completion. It is a fireproof, seven-story structure, with roof garden, individual rooms with private baths between each suite, parlors, class rooms, laboratories, kitchenettes, elevator, private call bells, etc. The home is modern and comfortable in every respect. We wish here to express our sincere thanks to all who have contributed money and time to this project.

WHAT IT IS DOING

Many improvements in the Hospital have come from the efforts of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the Red Cross and others who have helped in the Hospital and Dispensary. More than 50,000 cases will be handled in the Dispensary during the year. Over 1,000 cases a month are handled in the Children's Clinic, with the co-operation of an efficient corps of women and the financial aid of friends. Nearly all service of this kind is free and it is impossible to estimate in dollars and cents the good the University is doing along these lines.

During the year a committee of the Medical School faculty has organized and conducted a very helpful Medical Extension program. Special clinics have been held at the Medical School and Hospital, largely attended by rural physicians; they have also been held in several parts of the State, at the request of groups of physicians. A Medical Library Information Service has also been conducted for the benefit of rural doctors, and in other helpful ways the Medical facilities of the University have been placed at the disposal of the country doctors. The satisfaction expressed by them establishes the value of this department of the Medical School.

The School of Dentistry is training dentists and conducting clinics and other helpful lines of work in much the same way as the Medical School. Its work has been very highly commended and is of great value to the State. Service it has rendered to school children of Baltimore, if continued, alone should repay the State for a substantial investment in order to enlarge the scope of its usefulness.

The School of Pharmacy is doing good service in training a very valuable group of public servants, filling positions of great responsibility. This School has greatly strengthened its curriculum with the co-operation of the College of Arts and Sciences. The Pharmaceutical industry and profession in Maryland represents a capital investment of approximately thirty-nine millions of dollars and, aside from the necessity for the public good to have men well trained in this field, the School offers the main channel to train men to take care of the actual requirements of the industry which is a big factor in the economic life of the State.

The School of Law has been endeavoring to meet the special needs of the State. However, the time has come to strengthen the curriculum and a committee of the law faculty is at work on plans still further to develop and improve the School. Accurately framed laws and a wise interpretation of them are necessary to

the welfare of the Commonwealth and the University's law school is the only one in the State offering men opportunities to become skilled in the profession upon which we depend for these things.

The College of Education has been developed as a part of the State system of teacher training schools and has for its special field the training of teachers of Agriculture, Home Economics and Trades and Industry under the terms of the Federal Smith-Hughes Act and the Morrill Acts. It also articulates with the normal schools and provides the additional training to complete a college course in education in two years.

The College of Home Economics provides special courses to meet the needs of women in the home, in Institutional Management, and in various professional lines of special interest to women.

The Summer School for teachers places the facilities of the University at the disposal of the teachers of the State for a six weeks summer session in any subjects they may elect. Teachers especially come to Summer School to raise the grades of their certificates.

The Graduate School provides for work in advance of the bachelor's degree in the training of investigators and specialists in many important fields. Those intending to carry on advanced work in teaching and in the Experiment Stations should prepare themselves by taking advanced courses in this School.

When the land-grant colleges and universities were established by the Federal Act of 1862, provision was made for the teaching of military science and tactics. For nearly three-quarters of a century this work has continued in the colleges, each year turning out a group of young men accustomed to obey and command, to organize and to do team work—men who appreciate the importance of preparation and preparedness for important tasks. It was intended by Congress that these men should be ready to serve their country intelligently from a military standpoint in case of sudden need. Many thought that it was a waste of time and that such a need would not arise. The great World War was the answer. The quick and efficient response to the call for men to help in every branch of military need was due, in large measure, to the work and influence of the men trained in these colleges. The colleges themselves became the officer training centers and agencies that at once began the intensive training of officers and men for every branch of the service.

The great efficiency of this work caused the War Department to recommend and Congress to provide for its enlargement into what is now known as the Reserve Officers Training Corps. In

most of the colleges this has become a fully recognized branch of standard college work of just as high grade in every respect as the work at West Point. Those successfully completing it may become reserve officers of the U. S. Army or as far as needed may be taken into active army service. In any case the training fits them in a general way as does a course in Engineering or Arts and Science or Agriculture for more efficient citizenship. This education does not develop a militaristic spirit, but on the contrary it reduces the necessity for a very large standing army by having available in emergency men who can meet the great need for officers. Eleven of our graduates this spring have been given reserve commissions in the U. S. Army and nearly every year we are sending men into the regular army. Also, the War Department has designated us as a distinguished institution.

The Department of Physical Education and Recreation has as its problem the promotion of the health and vigor of the body by skillfully directed exercises and physical competition. The work, however, is valuable also from the standpoint of developing a spirit of honest competition and true sportsmanship, the ability to work together and to win or lose like gentlemen. Altogether, it offers one of our most valuable means of education. Greater opportunities will be offered next year through the construction this summer of a big gymnasium and a stadium for intercollegiate athletics. And in passing, I should note here, not without a feeling of pride, the success of our athletic teams in competition with the largest universities and our pleasant relationships with all the big state universities and colleges of the South and with Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and many others in the North. We are all glad, too, that our friendly rivalry with Hopkins has been resumed.

The campus of every state institution should be the State itself and the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension and General University Extension are the mediums through which we should carry information and education to those who cannot come here to get it. For years the state colleges conducted institutes and special lecture courses designed to help farmers apply new information, but this work entered a new and very much more important phase when Congress made special provision for it by passing the Smith-Lever Act. Under the provisions of this Act the land-grant colleges came into close contact with the farm and the farm home through extension teachers and demonstrators, known as County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents.

These Agents are not supposed to "know it all," but rather to know where to get information that will help the farmer or his family and to see that the necessary help is forthcoming. We have a man and a woman Agent in each county; two of each in some counties. These are aided by the specialists of the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These Agents are in constant touch with the farm homes.

The Extension Service co-operates with the schools in many ways, especially in the organization and instruction of boys' and girls' clubs. Through these the boys and girls become interested in agriculture and rural life and learn how to make the most out of them, both in profit and enjoyment. During the current scholastic year three boys representing the Boys Agricultural Clubs of Maryland, organized and trained by the Extension Service, in competition with similar teams from all parts of the United States, won first place in judging live stock at the South Eastern Fair at Atlanta, Georgia. This victory entitled the Maryland team to a free trip to Europe. The University also conducts, as far as available funds will permit, a Department of General Extension, which aims to bring the other departments of the University into closer touch with the people of the State.

The Agricultural Experiment Station, established by Act of Congress in 1887, and accepted by the Legislature of Maryland assigned to the Maryland Agricultural College, has conducted investigations on "the important problems which have confronted Maryland farmers and has obtained results which have helped the farmers who have taken advantage of the knowledge gained, to procure greater profit from their labors and which have greatly advanced the agriculture of the State."

The research work of the Station forms the basis of agricultural teaching and practice of the University and Extension Service. The Station has been the leader in soil study and mapping with the co-operation of the Maryland Geological and Economic Survey, now a part of the University. This work has revealed great soil resources and possibilities of development by proper use hardly yet dreamed of by our people. These resources should be developed. The last Legislative Assembly turned over to the University the State Forestry Service. Many thousands of acres of at present waste land may be made highly profitable by growth of forests. The proper handling of those lands is also the key to the control of floods and land erosion, the maintenance of proper stream flow, which in turn is the basis of preserving the adapt-

ability of our water areas to the wild life that makes them so valuable. All these branches of the University aim to co-operate with other State agencies in developing and maintaining these great natural resources as sources of pleasure and profit to our people.

The work of the Experiment Station in the testing and improvement of crops adapted to soils and climate and market needs has given results of great value. The increase in annual returns to the farmer as a result of work already accomplished is estimated to be at least fourteen million dollars a year. It is impossible here even to mention the important projects now under investigation. Those interested should read the biennial report of the University and especially the annual reports of the Experiment Station, the Extension Service, the State Board of Forestry, and the State Geological and Economic Survey.

The State Board of Agriculture is another branch of State Service under the Board of Regents and closely associated with the University. The powers granted to the Board by act of the Legislature are very broad and give it power to do everything necessary for the protection and promotion of agriculture, including the encouragement of immigration. Most of this work is conducted through close co-operative arrangements with the various branches of the University, Experiment Station and Extension Service. For example, the Fertilizer and Feed Control Work is conducted by the Department of Chemistry; the Seed Control and Biological Products Laboratories by the Experiment Station; the Live Stock Sanitary Control by the Department of Animal Pathology of the University, co-operating with the Live Stock Sanitary Service; and Agricultural Organization and Markets through the Extension Service, as is also Nursery and Bee Inspection. This co-operative relation secures the best service at the least cost and if properly organized so that one branch does not interfere with the other is very helpful to each.

I have given this bird's-eye view of the University and the lines of work in which it directly serves the people of the State to make clear to you the fundamental importance of the University to the welfare of the State. In our democracy we well know that education is essential to successful government and that the education this University offers to young men and women is along lines which will enable them to render public service and which teaches them that public service should be the highest aim of the college graduate. But it is also pleasing for us to note

that the State University not only is offering successfully this type of education, but through its several agencies, such as have been only too briefly mentioned, is returning to the State dollar for dollar what the State is investing in it.

I cannot close without expressing to you my appreciation of your splendid conduct during the year and of your co-operation in handling so successfully the extra-curricular activities. Your publications, your athletics, your assemblies, your fraternities and sororities, your clubs, your literary societies, and other purely student activities have been carried on with care for the ideals of the University and in an endeavor to reach higher standards than in previous years. You have worked with members of the faculty to make this the most successful year in the whole hundred and fifteen years of the University's existence and I congratulate you.

And all of us should not fail to remember that we are a part of the State Government and that we owe appreciation to other State officials for aid they have rendered. Governor Ritchie, through recommendations in his budget and in other ways, and other State officials have co-operated in enabling the University to render more efficient and direct service to you as students and to the people we serve in other lines.

The natural resources of Maryland are its people; its lands with their agricultural, horticultural, forestry and industrial possibilities undeveloped; its waters with power and food producing possibilities largely undeveloped; its nearness to great markets; its climate unexcelled; and its beautiful and inspiring landscapes. All the great benefits to be derived from developing these things may be ours if we have the sound business sense to go about it in the right way. *Education for every kind of service* is the key. It is the best gift the people of the State can bestow on their children. We are headed in the right way, but the State must invest much more in our University before we shall be doing for the children of Maryland what most of the States are doing for their young men and women. However, with the spirit now developing behind the movement for a greater and more efficient University I feel sure that it will not be long before Maryland stands where she should—in front.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 028 347 347 8

"I have given this bird's-eye view of the University and the lines of work in which it directly serves the people of the State to make clear to you the fundamental importance of the University to the welfare of the State."---President Woods.